THE READING'S NEW PLAN.

OLCOTT-EARLE COMMITTEE AND THE RECEIVERS AGREE.

DECOME BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS TO TO ACT AGAINST MADAGASCAR BRUSHED AWAY BY THE LOCOMOTIVE WHICH IS SUBSCRIBE FOR 10 PER CENT IN COLLATERAL

TRUST BONDS-AN ALTERNATIVE ASSESS-MENT OF 3 PER CENT-GENERAL

MORTGAGE COUPONS TO BE PURCHASED-REARRANGE-

MENT OF VOTING

POWERS.

A long conference between the members of the tt-Earle reorganization committee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad yesterday resulted in final agreement upon the plan of reconstruction will be filed with the United States Circuit Court at Palladelphia to-day by the receivers of the company, who will apply for authority to make certain contracts necessary to carry it out. The committee which, with the receivers, will undertake the reorganization is composed of Frederic P. Olcott, Adrian Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Thomas George H. Earle, jr., Sidney F. Tyler and Samuel it. Shipley. The plan was made public yes-

The committee, in presenting the plan, submits a statement as to the present financial condition of the property, including the Coal and Iron Company, by the receivers. The amount of receivers Meates is \$3,610,400, with interest amounting to \$55,424 up to August 31. The amount of the floating debt is \$1,813,000, with interest of \$57,645 to August 31. The amount of outstanding car trusts is \$7,533,989, ing from November 30, 1894, to November 30, 1800. The annual fixed charges, including interest on the general mortgage bonds and the receivers' certificates and floating debt, together with allowances for maintaining railroad equipment, contingenetc., but excluding equipment payments, are \$10,477,560. The net earnings of the payments, are statuted and from companies for the fiscal year called November 30, 1891, were \$10,977,398; in 1892 \$12,134,687, and in 1893, \$11,172,690. The Reading company has earned the general mortgage interest in the last three years, but the large car trust pay ments have made it impossible to pay this interes during the receivership. The . . Libble securities of the company are mostly pl-3xx - collateral for the floating debt. To deal with are situation the reorganization committee proposes to raise \$5,000,000 to pay off the principal and interest of the receivers' certificates and the secured floating debt, and about 2000.00 to pay off such equipment notes and car trusts as may not be extended by asking contribume bondholders and stockholders.

The holders of income bonds and the stockholders will be required to subscribe for collateral trust : per cent gold bonds, at par and interest, to the amount of 10 per cent of their holdings. These collateral trust bonds have been in the treasury of the company for several years. The income bondholders and the stockholders, in case they do not wish to subscribe for the new bonds, are to have the alternative of paying in cash to the amount of 3 per cent upon the par value of their holdings, for which no obligation will be given. The honds not taken by the income bondholders and the stockholders will be purchased by a syndicate at 70 per cent, less a guarantee commission of 21/2 per cent. In case the readjustment does not become effective the 3 per cent cash' contributions will be returned.

The Reading Company and the receivers have agreed to apply the proceeds of the sale of the collateral trust bonds, so far as is necessary, to the payment of the receivers' certificates and of the secured floating debt, and the balance to payment on account of the car trust, in such manner as to account of the car trust, in such manner as to secure an extension of the time of the payment on account of the remainder, so that the future annual payments in any one year shall not exceed \$500,000. As payments are made upon one of these car trusts the company will receive for its general purposes \$1.300,000 general mortgage bonds, now held as part security for such car trusts.

The plan leaves open the question of dealing with the holders of Philadelphia, Reading and New-England bonds and the holders of imperfectly secured or disputed claims, amounting to about \$1.200,000, except that any terms made are not to prejudice the rights of other bondholders, as guaranteed by the mortgages.

the mortgages.

The Reorganization Committee purposes to agree with the receivers and the company to purchase general mortgage coupons for five years, including those now in default, upon all bonds assenting to the agreement of May 7, 1894. The contract will expressly reserve to the committee the right of forecourse in case of any future default. The committee

the agreement of May 7, 1894. The contract will expressly reserve to the committee the right of fore-closure in case of any future default. The committee will issue ten-year general mortgage coupon scrip, secured by such purchased coupons, to be retired out of the aurpius carnings of the company at 165 and accrued interest. All bondholders assenting to the agreement of May 7, 1894, will receive the right to take such scrip at par and accrued interest for their coupons. This agreement is a simple reorganization contract, conferring powers usual in the croumstances upon the Ocot-Earle committee, and provides for foreclosure in case the reorganization plan fails.

The stockholders are required to deposit their certificates of stock with the committee, for ultimate transfer to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as trustees, in order to secure to the general mortgage bondholders the right, until the purchased general mortgage coupons shall be cancelled, to direct how the stock shall be voted for one-half of the directors and the president of the company. After the cancellation is completed the stock shall be voted as respects one-third of the directors at the directors and the president, at the direction of the directors and the president, at the direction of the directors and the president, at the direction of the stockholders.

The condition of the company under the reorganization is set forth by the committee as follows:

The recedurer's certificates and the floating debt will have been paid; the principal of the car trusts will have been paid; the principal of the car trusts will have been reduced by \$2.000.000, and the annual payments on the balance materially reduced. The company will be in receipt of 1.89 general mortgage bonds will have been reduced by \$2.000.000, and the annual payments on the general mortgage bonds under the terms of the mortgage securing the same. During the next three years also, so much of the earnings of the company as will be applicable to other purposes in case of absolute necess

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE PORTLAND FIRE.

THREE MEN PERISH IN THE FLAMES-TEN BLOCKS BURNED OVER.

certain that three men lost their lives in the elevator fire yesterday. They were seen top of the building while it was burning, and are believed to have perished in the flames. They were Charles Anderson, machinery tender, who

were Charles Anderson, machinery tender, who leaves a wife and child; Edward Murray, watchman, single; Frank Brown, weighmaster, leaves 4 wife and child. None of these men have been seen since the fire.

There were two serious fires yesterday. The first one occurred in a three-story brick building on Second-st, occupied by Quong. Sung & Hulo, Chinese merchants. It will be almost a total loss. The firemen had not got through with this fire when an alarm came from the East Side, in lower Albina, and it was found that the immense building of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, filled with wheat, and the coal bunkers of the Oregon Improvement Company were in flames. A brisk wind made it impossible for the firemen to do much work, and both were entirely destroyed. After a four hours' battle the flames were got under control.

The burned district covers an area of from

hours' battle the flames were got under control.

The burned district covers an area of from eight to ten blocks, which was covered by the Pacific Coast Elevator Company's elevator, the Oregon Improvement Company's coal bunkers, the Oregon Raliway and Navigation Company's warehouses and freight sheds, and warehouses on the wharves owned by private individuals. The elevator was pretty well filled with grain. The Oregon Raliway and Navigation Company's warehouses were also well filled with grain and general merchandise. In addition, many freight cars were destroyed The British saip Maxwell, which was loading at the Oregon Raliway and Navigation Company's warehouse, caught fire. She was cut loose and drifted into the middle of the stream and anchored, and the flames were extinguished after doing some damage to the rigging and bows. While the vessel was changing her position the captain fell and was seriously injured.

The burning drift floated across the river and flown the stream into the Oregon Rallway and Navigation Company's "boneyard," setting fire

to and destroying the steamer Willamette Chief.
Among the heavy losers is the Portland General Electric Company, which lost twelve or fifteen carloads of expensive machinery in transit, for their extensive power plant at Oregon City, lately made to order at Lynn, Mass.

FRANCE PREPARING TO SEND MORE WARSHIPS AND TROOPS THERE,

M. FLOURENS BELIEVES THAT GREAT BRITAIN IS URGING ON THE HOVA GOVERNMENT-

DEPUTY DELONCLE'S VIEWS.

London, Sept. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that the French Ministers of War and Marine are actively preparing for the beginning of operations against Madagascar, with the purpose of maintaining French authority. It is given out that it is the intention of France to increase the number of warships on the Madagascar coast to twelve, and also to dispatch two battailons each of the Zouaves and the Foreign Legion almost immediately. In addition to this force, a battallon of the African infantry, a brigade of marines and possibly two regiments of Tonquinese sharpshooters will be sent to support this reinforcing detail,

Paris, Sept. 24.—The "Journal" publishes an in-terview with M. Flourens in reference to affairs in Madagascar, in which the ex-Foreign Minister says that in his opinion Great Britain is exciting

says that in his opinion Great oritain is exciting the Hova Government to resist the demands made by France, and that in order to thwart Great britain it will be necessary for France to expedite such military action as will crush the Hovas. Deputy Delonde has written a letter to the "Matin' regarding the recently published statement that the trouble between France and Madagascar is the subject of constant communication between the Foreign Offices of Great Britain and Italy, and that the latter Power, with the knowledge of Germany and Austria, has proposed a pact, according to the terms of which Egypt is to be definitely annexed by Great Britain, Tripoil is to be occupied by Italy and the independence of Madagascar is to be guaranteed by both Powers. In this letter M. Delonde says there is no reason why the British and Italian governments should seek war with France. Great Britain has left France at absolute inberty to deal with Madagascar. The British Government knows that France is ready for war against the annexation of either Egypt or Tripoil.

THE POPE'S DISTRUST OF CRISPI. PAPAL OFFICIALS ORDERED NOT TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT OF RECONCULIATION-THE VATICAN'S ULTIMATUM

London, Sept. 24.-The representative in Rome of the United Press telegraphs that the doubt which was felt at first regarding the honesty of Premier Crispi's speech at Naples still exists. The Pope thought the speech was made with the intention drawing from the Vatican an expression of its views regarding the question of a reconciliation therefore he issued instructions to all officials of the Vatican to maintain the strictest reserve on tha subject. The Catholic press also was advised to leave the matter untouched.

A person closely connected with the Papal house A person closely connected with the Papal household says that Signor Crispi, finding that a tendency toward a rapprochement existed between France and Germany and the Vatican, feared the isolation of Italy, and therefore sought a reconciliation with the Vatican. He has been given to understand that the first condition of such a step will be the restitution of Rome to the Pope. The Vatican has gone to the length of stating that no dealings will be held with the Quirinal until the day when the Court and Government shall vacate Rome.

When Premier Crispi found that his overtures had resulted in failure he receded from the position he had taken and resumed his old attitude of hostility toward the Vatican. The Church officials hold that the incident constitutes a moral and political victory for the Pope. Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has expressed joy that the Crispi intrigue has been defeated.

EXPLORED LABRADOR FOR TWO MONTHS. SUCCESS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYL-VANIA'S EXPEDITION.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 24.-Professor Hite and Messrs, Bucknell, Perkins and Coates, comprising the University of Pennsylvania's expedition to Northern Labrador, arrived here last night, after a two months' successful exploration. The expedi tion started on the ill-fated steamer Miranda, the original intention being to proceed to Hamilton Inlet, thence exploring Grand Falls and the interior, but the iceberg accident to the Miranda and the illness of Mr. Bucknell, who was second mand of the expedition, compelled a modification mand of the expedition, compelled a modification of the plans, so the party determined to explore Sandwich Bay. They laided at Cape Charles from the Mitanda, proceeded north on a mail steamer and explored White Bear and Eagle Parallis rivers, making partial surveys. Messes, Perkins and Coates penetrated 120 miles into the interfor. They discovered Rapids Falls, sixty feet high; colected many natural history specimens, and made some important geographical discoveries.

The expedition would have succeeded far better but for the fact that Mr. Bucknell's lihess, the result of a sunstroke before he left New-York, became so serious that his compainons were compelled to carry him to Cartwright, a Hudson's Pay Company post. Professor Hite proposes returning there next year.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS'S OFFENCE. UNION PAINTERS ORIECT TO HER STABLEMEN PAINTING THE STABLES-HER

there next year.

SPIRITED REPLY. London, Sept. 24.-Recently the Secretary of the London Painters' Trade Society addressed a letter to the Baroness Burdett-Courts, stating that a com-plaint had been lodged against her by a branch of the painters' union for permitting her stablemen at Brookfield to paint the stables, instead of having the Brookfield to paint the stables, instead of having the work done by union painters. In reply to the letter the Baroness writes that Brookfield is owned by her husband, but she denounces the "monstrous and intolerable oppression that the union claims to have the right to practice, and which would deprive every workingman of the right to work out his own arvancement by his own energy and rob him of his highright of personal liberty."

The action of the union is generally condemned by the newspapers, which call attention to the great services of the Baroness to the working classes, in spending many years and much of her fortune for their benefit.

FENIANS AND INVINCIBLES AGAIN ACTIVE Dublin, Sept. 24.-The group of Old Fenians and Invincibles have taken advantage of the disconten-Invincibles have taken anyanage of the accused by the delay in action upon the Home Rule question, and have formed a new society, called the Old Guard. They have issued a circular calling upon Irishmen everywhere to enroll themselves in a united brotherhood to resist all attempts to lower the Irish flag or to stay the onward march of freedom. Not one of the prominent members of the

THE STANG MINISTRY PROBABLY BEATEN Christianta, Sept. 24.—Up to Saturday the results of the elections for members of the Storthing, or of the elections for members of the Stortains, or Great Court, in fifty-two of the 114 districts were known. Of these fifty-two districts, thirty-four re-turned Radicals. In only fourteen were members of the Right elected. The party of the Right lost three seats in the city of Troudbjem, but gained three in the rural districts. All indications point to the main-tenance by the Left of such a majority as will in-sure the overthrow of the Stang Ministry.

FOR HEADING OFF THE MONTEIL MISSION. Colonel Colville, the Administrator of Uganda, is mustering the remains of Emin Pacha's Soudanese troops for a march on Bar-el-Ghazel, on the Nile, with the object of heading off and preventing the Montell mission. The departure of Colonel Colville will be the signal for a joint Anglo-Italian expedition to Khartoum from Suakim and Kassala.

The Montell mission was sent by the French Gov ernment—or, rather, under its auspices—from Marseilles a few weeks ago. It takes its name from that of its leader, Commandant Montell, who is well known as an intreptd and intelligent explorer. Before the starting of the expedition a great scandal occurred, because it was discovered that the canned meats and some other provisions furnished to Commandant Montell from the stores of the Navy Department were unfit for consumption. The mission now on its way to Africa is intended to assert practically the right of France to the possession of the Hinterland country, extending through the Bar-el-Ghazel to the left bank of the Nile. It is a part of that region of Africa which the Anglo-Begian treaty had given nominally to England. This treaty has been virtually abandoned on account of the protests of France, which denied to the Beigland-Congolese Government the right to cede to England the territory. But the expedition of Colonel Colville seems to indicate that the British infend to dispute with the French the possession of the interior Soudan, which, after all, does not belong to any European Power, and which will become the property of the first occupant. ernment-or, rather, under its auspices-from Mar-

EX-PREMIER MERCIER DYING. Montreal, Sept. 24.—Ex-Premier Mercier's friends and physicians have given up all hope of his recov-ery. This afternoon the last rites of the Church were administered to the dying man.

TO WRECK THE TRAIN,

TWO RAILS LAID ACROSS THE LONG A TROPICAL HURRICANE SWEEPING A WOMAN ARRESTED IN JERSEY CITY. ISLAND TRACK.

DASHED AHEAD BY THE ENGINEER-A

STATION ROBBED AN HOUR LATER ON THE SAME ROAD.

An attempt was made to wreck a train on the Long Island Railroad yesterday afternoon. Had it not been for the coolness of the engineer and his prompt action, the attempt might have been successful. Passenger train, No. 21, in charge of Conductor Brush, left Mineola just before noon for Northport. Everything went well until the train reached Westbury. Just beyond the Westbury station a road crosses the track above grade, the bridge spanning the track Under the bridge it is rather dark.

As the front end of the engine entered the shadow of the bridge, the engineer raw ahead of him at the far side of the dark space two rails laid across the track. The train had attained a good speed and the distance was too short to stop the train. Instead the engineer pulled the throttle wide open. The engine sprang forward and at the first jump, struck the rails. The rails were thrown forward, upward and outward. They caught on the pflot as the engine followed them and were brushes aside. The train kept the track and was quickly brought to a stand

them and were brushed aside. The train kept the track and was quickly brought to a standstill. There was no clew to the guilty persons. Shortly after I o'clock, the station agent at Mill Neck left his office to go home to dinner. The village postoffice is in the ticket office of the station. The agent was absent about an hour. In the meantime, some one broke a pane of glass in the station and threw the catch of the window back. Entrance into the ticket office was then easy. Tickets worth \$1,000 were taken from the rack. A few stamps which lay on the shelf under the window, were missing when the agent arrived. Two mail-bag keys, which had been hanging on a hook in the office, were also missing. The letters in the boxes do not appear to have been touched.

Word was at once telegraphed from Mill Neck to Long Island City reporting the robbery. Detective James Sarvis, of the Long Island Bailroad, who had been sent out to investigate the aitempt at train-wrecking, was ordered to proceed at once to Mill Neck. While he was there the ticket agent at Oyster Bay saw a boy with a number of railroad tickets. He questioned the lad, and the boy showed a pocketful of tickets. They were a part of those which had been stolen from the Mill Neck station. The agent held the boy and sent word to Mr. Sarvis. Te detective went to Oyster Bay and arrested the boy, who said he had had nothing to do with the robbery. The prisoner is about eleven years old.

According to he story two boys, about eight or nine years old, entered the station. They gave him the tickets after they had stolen them. He knew where more of the tickets were hidden, and when a search was made the tickets were found. The boy says he knows nothing of the attempt to wreck the train, and did not know of the robbery until he meta accidentally the two

o wreck the train, and did not know of the subsery until he met accidentally the two boys he committed the theft. who committed the theft.

The scene of the attempted train wrecking and of the robbery of the station are several miles apart, but a person could have passed from one place to the other within an hour without difficulty. Mill Neck and Westbury are on different branches of the railroad. The road branches at Mineola. One branch runs to Oyster Ray, and the other to Northport. Westbury is on the Northport branch. It is only a few miles across the other to Northport. Westbury is on the Northport branch. It is only a few miles across the country from Westbury to the Oyster Bay branch. From Westbury one could ride or walk to Mineola and take a train on this branch.

HAMPERED BY POLITICS.

MR. O'ROURKE'S DIFFICULTIES AS SUPER-VISING ARCHITECT.

UNABLE TO RUN HIS BUREAU ON BUSINESS

PRINCIPLES COULD HAVE SAVED THE GOV. ERNMENT MONEY IF HE HAD

BEEN LET ALONE. Jeremiah O'Rourke, late Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, who reigned at the request of Secretary Carlisle, was at the said he was kill to private practice. In the course of conversation with a reporter, Mr. O'Rourke said that prior to his incumbency only two regularly educated and trained architects had held the place of Supervising Architect, and each resigned within two years. They were Mr. Potter, of New-York, and Mr. Windrim, of Philadelphia, and the latter is now Chief of Public Works in Philadelphia, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, whereas the Supervising Architect of the Treasury gets only \$4,500. Mr. Potter and Mr. Windrim retired, presumably, be cause they were hampered in their work by politica and other influences. Mr. O'Rourke was graduated from the Government School of Design in Dublin Ireland, admitted to be one of the best schools of art and architecture in Europe. He practised his profession thirty-five years in Newark. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and member of the board of directors of that body "When I took charge at Washington," sald Mr O'Rourke, "I entered upon my duties with ardor I did not ask to be allowed to make appaintments and removals, but I did suggest that as I would be held responsible for the bureau I should be consulted about appointments in the technical di-visions, where questions of design and construction were concerned, mistakes in which might result in loss of life. Knowing that there had been trouble in the bureau under other supervising architects, I suggested that in case any suspicion were raised against the bureau I should be at once informed. This was agreed to, but when trouble was caused by men without technical or artistic knowledge ex parte statements were accepted without inves-tigation. I am satisfied, however, that Secretary 'ariisle will yet learn the truth about affairs in the

There are ten divisions in the Supervising Architect's office. A man named Fleming, a Kentuckian is chief of the Law Division, at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Mr. O'Rourke suggested to Secretary Carisle, in writing, that this office be abolished, in the

is chief of the Law Division, at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Mr. O'Rourke suggested to Secretary Carlisle, in writing, that this office be abolished, in the interest of economy, because it was unnecessary, for when a question of law came up it was to the Solicitor of the Treasury that the bureau went for information. Fleming and Logan Carlisle, the Secretary's son, are friends. Charles E. Kemper, chief clerk to Mr. O'Rourke, also is said to be a close friend of the Carlisle family, for he and Logan Carlisle were college chums. Mr. O'Rourke discovered that Fleming and Kemper, presuming on their disms of intimacy with the Carlisles, proposed to run their divisions independently of his supervision. He let them know he was the responsible head of the bureau. These two men, Mr. O'Rourke charged, conspired to make trouble in the bureau. Logan Carlisle, as chief clerk to his father, has charge of appointments and dismissals. Fleming and Kemper would run to him with complaints. Kemper, as first assistant to the Supervising Architect, is a lawyer, and is totally ignorant of architecture or building. It would seem that the assistant should be capable of illing the position of his chief, for he acts as Supervising Architect during that official's absence.

The trouble came to a head over a bid for a contract for a public building in Kansas City that involved an expenditure of between \$20,000 and \$200,000. There were nineteen bids and one of the bids was not signed. It was, therefore, as architects say, a "dummy" bid, but the bidder was a friend of the chief cierk, and the latter said the bid should be scheduled. Mr. O'Rourke refused to schedule it. In other ways, Mr. O'Rourke said, he was hampered in the performance of his duffes. He had eight excellent practical inspectors, but only one of them, Adolph Kluss, who had been seventeen years in the business was a scientific man. Kluss was dieminised without cause. Then the chief of the engineering division, a thoroughly competent man in a most important place, was disposed of

IT IS BLOWING GREAT GUNS.

OVER CUBA.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY-THE STORM HITS SOUTHERN FLORIDA AND LASHES UP

THE WATERS OF THE GULF-WEATHER BUREAU EXPERTS UNCERTAIN WHETHER IT WILL COME

THIS WAY OR NOT. Havana, Sept. 24.-A terrible storm prevails throughout the length and breadth of the Island of Cuba. It began last evening and continued with undiminished Jury throughout the night, and there are no signs of its abatement. Great damage has been done to property, many houses having been blown down, trees uprooted and fences and outbuildings carried away. So far, however, no loss of life has been reported. The shipping in this harbor has escaped in-

Washington, Sept 24.-A tropical hurricane, which is supposed by the Weather Bureau experts to have done great damage in Cuba, is new attacking the southern coast of Florida and lashing the waters of the Gulf, uncertain whether to pursue a northwestern course or carrom off the land and follow the track of coastwise trading vessels. The Bureau has given timely warning, and any mariner who, during the next two or three days, heads his vessel toward the South will do so at the risk

vessel toward the South will do so at the risk of both ship and cargo.

This storm is a perfect type of those bred in the tropics in September and early October. Its velocity is unusual, but this is expected to diminish before the wind reaches northern latitudes. Last night the storm centre was 200 miles southeast of Key West, the wind having a velocity of thirty-six miles. It moved 200 miles west last night and to-day at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, its average forward movement previously being fourteen miles an hour. It will be two or three days before any effect of this atmospheric disturbance will be felt along the northern coast of the Atlantic, and the weather predictors will be unable to approximate an accurate forecast of its direction until after they have heard from the Gulf proximate an accurate forecast of its direc-in until after they have heard from the Gulf

This morning the storm had reached a point approximately seventy-five miles southeast of Havana, with the unusual wind velocity of seventy-two miles an hour. Storm signals have been put up as far north as Jacksonville and west to Port Eads. Information signals were west to Fort Eaus, this morning up to Savannah and Charles-ton and west to Galveston, and at noon these were changed to storm flags. It is be-lieved that the velocity of the wind will de-crease as the storm moves on, but at present its rate is decidedly destructive.

NO SIGNS OF A CYCLONE HERE. A POSSIBILITY THAT NEW YORK WILL BE SPARED

A VISITATION-CLEAR WEATHER PROM-ISED FOR TO-DAY. In spite of the fact that yesterday was a pleasant

nd beautiful autumn day, and that the latest indications are that to-day will be clear, with slightly poler weather, there is a howling cyclone raging off the Florida coast. As the movements of cy iones are in conic sections, and their favorite one is the parabolic curve, it is uncertain whether the storm which has been playing havor in the West Indies will reach New-York. It is pretty certain that it will curve outward by Cape Canaveral and again towar! Hatteras, which will give another big sterm off Hatteras," which is so often spoken in again toward Hatteras," which will give abouter "bug storm of Hatteras," which is so often spoken about. The reputation of Hatteras for storms is undoubtedly due to the fact that cyclones moving to the northeast out of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, generally manage to make Cape Hatteras one of the points of inward curvature in their course. The big coastwise fleet which sails from this port is warned against the northward moving cyclone, but that will not stay the departure of any of the regular line steamers. Small coasting vessels, however, will probably delay their departure for the South, until more definite information regarding the cyclone has been received here, it may be that after creating the storm off Cape Hatteras the wild and wirked cyclone will curve so far to the eastward that some subtle influence of the Gulf Stream will attack it and force it so far to sea that these Northern coasts will be spared its ravages. However, any cyclone of any strength and character which goes howling up the Gulf Stheam generolly brings in its train a small bit of bad weather which affects New-York.

The weather here yesterlay thin not, we the faintest suggestion that in any part of the world storms could be raging. The breath of autumn floated over the sea and land on the sweet winds of a September day and through the clear air over river and bey distant heights and headlands almost forgot their purple hue. It was a day of beauty and it is gratifying that the indications are that to-day will be such another one.

CANNON FOR THE TAX GATHERER. Storgis, Ky., Sept. 24.-If Captain Blackwell car and the taxpayers solemnly aver that he will not. Preparations on both sides are warlike. The big cannon at Dekoven, which did service in the Civil War, was rolled into position yesterlay and rammed to the muzzle with powder and slugs. It was placed on the crest of a hill which commands the entrance to the precincts affected by the tax. At the appeach of the posse it will be fired and the ranks and meet the enemy. The situation is criti-cal and an armed collision is almost a certainty. Captain Blackwell was appealed to by the mit isters yesterday to give up his project, but he was

deaf to the entreaties, and announced his intention of collecting the tax. He said:

My men are ready, and my guns, which were ordered from Boston, have arrived. Where they are stored I refuse to state. When we start I also decline to say, not wishing to give my plans away to the enemy. Those people owe that tax and must pay it. As for the bullets they have for us, I guess we can stand them, as none of the men I will take will be other than men who have stood fire.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 24.-S. D. White, a former vell-known contractor of Omaha, has solved a mys tery by returning to this city after an absence of four years, during which time he has been scarched for by detectives of this and other cities. He had been given up as dead by his friends and relatives. White said he had no idea whatever of leaving here when he started on his drive the evening of July 39, 1890. It suddenly occurred to him to make a unique experiment and drive across the country to Washington. This he did, regardless of the fact that his many big contracts in Omaha were going to wreck in the mean time. He lost by this means \$100,000. He says he went to Washington and has just returned. His immense fortune is now gone. He is believed to be demented.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 21.—Judge George B. Kin-kead, who was challenged to fight by Desha Breck-inridge on Friday, said yesterday that he told Breck-inridge he would be at the station at 8 o'clock the next morning and would see him. Desha did not meet him and the Judge declares that he forfeited his challenge. No further trouble has occurred, and the echoes of the campaign are fast dying away.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Judge Cooper, of the Criminal Court, has delivered an opinion on the motion for ball made by M. Strickfadden, under indictment for murder, growing out of the lynching of six negroes on August 31 at Millington. Ball was denied and Strickfadden was remanded to jail to await trial for murder.

Allegan, Mich., Sept. 24.—Ira Hurd was shot in his own home at midnight on Saturday night and died yesterday without having implicated any one. His wife says that she fired the fatal shot, believing him to be a burglar. On Saturday night Hurd told his wife he was going into the country to settle a small account he owed a man. He returned unexpectedly and crawled in through a window.

Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Julius Hall, of this city, dropped a lighted lamp last night and the burning oil set fire to her clothes. Before the flames could be extinguished she was terribly burned, and she died soon afterward.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—About sixty clerks at the postoffice received the following notice last Saturday,
sixned by Postmaster Hesing: "Str. I am instructed
by the Hon. First Assistant Postmaster-General to
inform you that on and after October I, 184, your
services as an employe of the Postoffice Department
will no longer be required."

Cleveland, Sept. 24.—The schooner Colonel Cook, stone-laden, from Kelley's Island, was abandoned in Lake Erie yesterday in a sinking condition. The Cook was a small craft, valued at only 8,000, but it had a history. About thirty-four years ago, on Lake Michigan, it ran down and sank the excursion steamer Lady Eighn, causing the loss of nearly 300 lives. The Cook was owned by J. A. & L. P. Smith, of this city.

CHARGED WITH MURDER,

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A FOREMAN OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS STABLES-POI-SON IN A BOTTLE OF TEA.

The Chief of Police of Jersey City last night arrested Mrs. Annie Hubbs, of No. 131 Pine-st. on the charge of murdering George Moore, thirty-two years old, who was employed as night foreman of the United States Express stables in Communipaw-ave. He also placed John Moore, the dead man's brother, under arrest, as an accessory, but refused to say what evidence he had against him.

Moore occupied a furnished room at No. 174 Pine-st., and ate his meals at the home of Mrs. Hubbs. Moore's death occurred at the stables about midnight on Sunday. He was engaged to marry Miss Mary Childs, whose home is at No. 65 Lafayette-st. The wedding was set for October 7. Mr. Moore spent Sunday afternoon at Miss Child's house, remaining there until so late an hour that he had not time to eat his supper. Mrs. Hubbs, however, put up some supper for him and he carried it to the stables.

At 11:30 he sat down to eat his supper, which isisted of a bottle of tea and some sandwiches. While drinking the tea he remarked that it had a peculiar taste. When he poured out the second cup he handed to a fellow-workman, named Moffett, to taste. Moffett tasted the tea and said he thought there was something the mater with it, as I burned his tongue. Moore threw the tea out. He then went into an adjoining room, where a moment later he was heard to fall. Moffett and several others ran into the room, where they found Moore writhing on the floor in great agony He died before a physician could be summoned. The body was removed to Speer's Morgue, and County Physician Converse was informed. He will make an autopsy. The police found about a half-pint of the tea left, and sent it to a local chemist for a premiliminary test. They also placed two detectives in charge of the rooms ocupied by Mrs. Hubbs to see that she did not

Hubbs denies that she prepared any tea for Moore in preparing his supper, but declares she gave him coffee. She says if the bottle he drank from contained tea he must have pro-cured it somewhere. Apparently there is no cured it somewhere. Apparently there is no reason why Mrs. Hubbs should have killed Moore. The chief motive the police have been able to find, so far as is known, is that he had Moore. The chief motive the police have been able to find, so far as is known, is that he had told Mrs. Hubbs that he would not take his meals at her house after next Saturday.

There had also been a disagreement between Mrs. Hubbs and Moore because Moore had tried to persuade his brother, John, who boarded with Mrs. Hubbs, to leave the house when he did. John is afflicted with consumption, and George wantel him to go home to their parents, who live in Warren County. The chemist to whom the tea was referred for a preiminary test subsequently reported that he found a sufficient indication of strychnine to warrant the employment of an expert toxicologist to make a thorough analysis, and for holding any persons who might be under suspicion.

Matthias Stead, at whose house Mr. Moore hired a from, last evening informed the police that Moore had an eruption on his face for which he used a lation made of alcohol, strychnine and arsenic, and that a week ago Moore had told him that his brother, John, had stolen this lotton from his room. The police have learned that Mrs. Hubbs is not a widow, as she declares, but that her husband is alive in Pennsylvania. The prisoners were locked up at the Fourth Precinct Police Station.

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BIG INCENIARY FIRE AT ERIE, PENN.

THE ERIE CAR WORKS ENTIRELY DESTROYED-LOSS, \$250,000. Erie, Penn., Sept. 24 (Special).—The Erie Car Works were set on fire to-night and entirely destroyed. The fire was started where it had full works were built thirty years ago, but had i in only partial operation during the last two es. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, insurance,

STRIKE LEADERS SEVERELY PUTISHED.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS IMPRISONMENT AND

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 24.—Judge Ross, in the Federal Court, to-day sentenced Gallagher and Buchanan, A. R. U. strikers, to eighteen months' tempted to intimidate non-union men on the South-ern Pacific Railroad in the late strike. Butte, Mont. Sept. 24.—Judge Knowles, in the ern Pacific Railroad in the late strike.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 24.—Judge Knowles, in the United States Court, this morning found H. E. Calderhead nd five others, leaders of the A. R. U., guilty of contempt of court, interference with the movement of mails and interstate commerce on the Union Pacific Railroad at the time of the recent strike, and sentenced them to imprisonment for theirty days in the county jall and to pay a line of \$100 each.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN JAPAN.

MORE THAN 300 PERSONS DROWNED AND 15,000 HOUSES DESTROYED.

news of a destructive storm which raged in the Akita and Iwate Prefectures, in Japan, on August 25 and 26, and was followed by great floods. Over 500 persons were drowned and more than 15,000 houses were destroyed.

JUDGE CLUTE MAY VACATE THE INJUNCTION Albany, Sept. 2t.-Judge Cute, Albany County Judge, said to-day that he would vacate the infunction he signed on Saturday against the sale of shown to him that the request to sign did not come from the Attorney-General's office. He said further from the Attorney-teneral's office. He said further that he did not know Dennison, and that the latter told him that he came from the Attorney-General's office. Judge Clute denied that the injunction was signed after milinght. The injunction, which is resurrable on September 28, is a result of the long litigation which has kept the city of New-York from seeling the franchise since May 16, 1893, the date originally set for the sale. It has left the Staten Island Ferry Company and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company in the enjoyment of the ferry franchise without return to the city.

CHICAGO'S ANTI-GAMBLING CRUSADE.

Chicago, Sept. 24.-Central Music Hall was filled and an overflow meeting of 2,000 people was held in the First Methodist Church yesterday afternoon. The mass-meeting was called to express sympathy with the attempt of the Civic Federation to suppress the gambling evil. The following resolutions were

adopted:

We, citizens of Chicago in mass-meeting assembled, believing that public gambling is one of the most demoralizing, if not the most interity vicious of public crimes, rejoice in the evidences we see of the uprising of the people against it. We commend the action of the Civic Federation in pushing the contest against this great vice, and rejoice to know that both the city and the county authorities have resolved to render that organization aid in its great contest, working together without regard to party, for the extermination of public gambling in this city, and we urge all good citizens to give every possible aid not only to the Civic Federation, but to His Honor the Mayor and the chief of police in the performance of their duty to suppress this great evil, which under successive administrations has grown to such a proportion in our midst. portion in our midst.

Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 24 (Special).-The Rev E. M. Milligan, who has headed the Law and Order crusade here against pool-selling, causing a sus-pension of the October races, has received an anony-mous letter threatening his life. He has armed him-

"DINK" WILSON'S BROTHER CONVICTED.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Yesterday morning the fury in the case of Charles F. Wilson, on trial for the murder of Detective James Harvey In this city on July 31, 1893, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Wilson is a brother of "Pink" Wilson, who was killed in the electric chair at Auburn May 14 for the same crime. He was sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week beginning November 6.

POWDERLY ADMITTED TO THE BAR. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 24 (Special).—Ex-General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, was admitted to the bar to-day.

GAYNOR DECLINES TO RUN.

THE JUDGE GIVES HIS REASON

BOSS HILL REACHES SARATOGA AND ISSUES ORDERS.

THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES STILL AT SEA AS TO WHOM HE INTENDS TO HAVE NOMI-

NATED-DISCUSSING THE CHANCES OF

WHITNEY, THACHER, COOK AND

LOCKWOOD - TALK OF HILL

AND FLOWER ALSO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, Sept. 24.-Mirabeau L. Towns, of Brooklyn, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, who is in Saratoga to see the work of the Democratic State Convention, to-night received the following telegram from Judge Gaynor, who is at Riverhead, L. I .:

nor, who is at Riverhead, L. I.:

I was elected Justice of the Supreme Court last fall in a district comprising nine counties, one-fourth of the population of the State. The office came to me, not from those in power, but from the people and unsought. I was not able to see then that I was entitled to anything merely for having done what I could as a private citizen for honesty, deceney and maniliness in politics and in government, nor am I able now. Anyhow, I cannot at this time lay down the office I hold. I could disregard the effect upon those dependent upon me in the loss of the legal practice I gave up to go, on the bench, and again in the loss of my present handsome salary, but I cannot again so soon appeal to the spletus, individual integrity and intelligence which stood behind the ballots cast for me last fall. I have said all along, privately and publicly, orally and in writing, that I should not become a candidate for Governor, and the above is my chiefest reason. As I am without a representative at Saratoga and very busy here, I ask you to make this public. I am deeply moved by the favor shown me, and I never expected it.

U. I GAYNOR.

Linted States Senator D. B. Hill, the mas-

United States Senator D. B. Hill, the master of the Democratic party in the State of New-York, arrived here early this morning. Until Mr. Hill's arrival the multitude of Democratic politicians that filled the hotels of Saratoga chatted about various candidates for Governor, but did not have the courage, apparently, to express a strong preference for any particular man. Soon after Mr. Hill's arrival, acting apparently under his orders, various delegations announced themselves strongly in favor of this or that candidate for Governor. But "practical" politicians smiled at this demonstration and said that Mr. Hill already had his candidate selected for Governor, and that the mention of other men was merely for the purpose of "jollying" the public, if possible, into a belief that the convention is not controlled by Boss Hill.

Mr. Hill took rooms on the second floor of the Grand Union Hotel. He had a big parlor and two or three apartments adjoining it where he build have confidential chats with the Democratic leaders who called upon him. All of them visited him to receive their orders-all except Charles S. Fairchild and Edward M. Shepard. representing the Democrats in revolt against Democratic machines in New-York and Brooklyn. The Tammany Hall leaders and the McLaughlin Democrats all protested to Mr. Hill against his granting any representation in the convention to the Fairchild Democrats or the Shepard Democrats. Mr. Hill, of course, talked over with his lieutenants the various movements which were to be made leading up to the nomination of his candidate for Governor.

Senator Edward Murphy, jr., and the Tammany Hall leaders urged Mr. Hill to postpone selecting any candidate until William C. Whitney should arrive in New-York, They said the Majestic, on which Mr. Whitney was crossing the ocean, would arrive in New-York on Wednesday morning, and then it could be definitely learned whether or not he would accept TWO OF THEM IN CALIFORNIA SENTENCED TO the nomination. The Tammany Hall delegates followed this action up by declaiming loudly their choice of Whitney as their candidate

> Most Democratic politicians think this talk of Mr. Whitney is merely part of the stage play of the convention, and that there is no seriousness in it. Mr. Whitney's most intimate friends here say he would not accept the nomination because of his belief that the Democratic party cannot carry the State. Mr. Whitney, they declare, thinks that possibly he may be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1896, and would be disinclined to risk his chance of btaining that nomination by facing a possible defeat in New-York State as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Besides, they do not believe either Senator Hill or Senator Murphy would loyally support him for the Governorship.

Mr. Whitney's friends therefore predict that on his arrival by the Majestic on Wednesday, if the making of a nomination is postponed until that day by the convention, he will promptly announce that he is not a candidate for Governor and would not accept the nomination if it should be conferred upon him. They point to the action of Daniel S. Lamont in announcing

WOULD FOLLOW THE WARY LAMONT.

that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in New-York this year, and say that Mr. Whitney undoubtedly would confer with Colonel Lamont upon his arrival in this country about the political situation in New-York State, and would follow that prudent gentleman's action in declining the nomination without thanks for the proffer. However, the talk about nominating Mr. Whitney will be a sufficient excuse for holding the convention here until Wednesday, and thus of giving Democratic newspapers an opportunity for talking about the convention being a deliberative body and not under the complete

IN THE GREAT ROLE OF BOSS. In the meantime Boss Hill will make the speech

which he has carefully prepared upon the political situation in the United States and in detail in this State. Mr. Hill to-night, according to his directions, was chosen temporary chairman of the convention by the Democratic State Committee. After serving as temporary chairman he will probably be continued as permanent chairman. Mr. Hill thus will prepare all the moves to be made in the convention outside of the walls and then will see that they are successfully carried out within the walls. His speech, it is said, will deal with the tariff and with State politics. The convention, according to the programme of Mr. Hill, will merely organize tomorrow, will listen to his speech, will appoint its committees and will then adjourn until Wednes

Some of the Democratic leaders in the western part of the State are humbly suggesting to Mr. Hill the nomination of Frederick Cook, of Rochester, ex-Secretary of State, for Governor. Mr. Hill had a private conference with Mr. Cook in Albany two weeks ago, and many people think that he actually is Mr. Hill's can-

PLEADING WITH HILL FOR THACHER.

Judge D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, called upon Mr. Hill to-night and urged the nomination of John Boyd Thacher, of Albany. There is an impression among some Democratic politicians that the nomination actually rests in Mr. Hill's mind between Mr. Thacher and Mr.

Cook.

The Eric County Democrats say that they are in favor of the nomination of Daniel N. Lockwood for Governor, Mr. Lockwood said to-day, that he should not announce himself as a can-